

# The Times Dispatch

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914.

## THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW.

Our legislators are much mistaken if they think their answers to the questions asked them by The Times-Dispatch are of interest only to this paper. The people of Virginia want to know the views of their representatives on the great questions before them, and they are reading with avidity the statements we have been printing on this page under the caption, "Views of Our Legislators."

Many of the members appreciate their responsibility to the people, and have forwarded us detailed replies to our questions. We are extremely grateful for the promptness of those whose answers we have published, and we feel that they have shown most commendable frankness in stating their opinions of the issues they must decide.

Other members have failed to reply to our questions, some because they hold that the people have no right to know how their representatives will vote, others because they overlooked our communications in the rush of the Christmas season.

Most respectfully we would urge those who have not done so to forward their statements without delay. The coming week will be the last opportunity the public will have of knowing the mind of their representatives before the Assembly convenes; answers published after that time will be of little interest.

In particular, we would call upon our Richmond Delegates and Senators to give their constituents a definite statement of their stand on those important matters of legislation covered by our questions. One of our Delegates is a candidate for the high office of Speaker; others will have important committee assignments; all owe to the people of Richmond a frank exposition of their views. None of them, we take it, can afford to appear before their constituents or their colleagues as unwilling to answer respectful questions regarding public policy.

The day of rum-shoe legislation is passed. The people demand of their public servants frankness, positiveness and decision.

## THE MOTION PICTURE IN THE COURTROOM.

Many and varied are the uses of the moving picture film, but probably the first instance in which moving pictures have been produced in a court as evidence lately occurred in the United States District Court on the trial at Boston of the United Shoe Machinery Company and its officers for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. For almost an hour pictures were shown and explained which photographed every phase of the shoe manufacturing process. At the conclusion of the demonstration, it is said that the trial judge so well understood the operation that he did not ask a single question.

"It would hardly seem that in a case such as that mentioned any question could be raised as to the admissibility of such evidence, a proper foundation having been laid," says Law Notes. "Its value is incapable of estimate, for not only does it take the place of days of testimony explained by charts and models, but it really places the judge in a position to comprehend the other evidence in the case, which is, to a great extent, impossible when charts and models are relied on." In master and servant cases, where the method of operating machinery is material, the moving picture could often be used in the place of models and explanations.

A precedent for this sort of evidence has been laid, at least, and it is probable that it will be widely followed because it would expedite explanation and save time. It is supposed that the progressiveness of Federal courts in this direction is somewhat due to the class of cases within their jurisdiction. In a recent copyright case, for a United States district judge there were staged two plays, one of which was said to infringe on the copyright of the other. A satisfactory and prompt decision was reached by this mode of adjudication.

A New Yorker visited a New Orleans hotel some time ago and commented to the proprietor on the excellence of the colored servants of the "Gentry." "After all," said the man from Manhattan, "we don't know what good service is in the North. The southern dandy is the finest table waiter in the world." The proprietor laughed. "I have one Southern negro in the house," he said. "That one came from Memphis. The others are from New York, St. Louis and Chicago. I've just wired New York for a dozen more. The rare old field hand, who was born about one hundred and thirty-fifth Street and got his first lesson on San Juan Hill, is the boy for me." Still, we think the New Yorker's opinion was right.

"Authoritarian" and "libertarian" are the two latest additions to the language. The first means one who believes in making people good and the second one who believes in allowing people to be good. Then what do you call one who succeeds in doing neither?

## ANOTHER REASON FOR THE BANK.

Another reason for a Federal reserve bank in Richmond is the support given the plan by the other cities of Virginia and by business men in other States.

In another column we print this morning an article from our Danville contemporary, in which cogent reasons for the location of the bank in Richmond are strongly urged. This is worth the whole fight. When our business friends in other cities recognize Richmond's financial stability and lend their efforts to get a reserve bank located in this city, they give evidence of good will and generous feeling more valuable than trade relations and more desirable than the bank itself.

More we study the proposed sites of the various banks, the more are we convinced that Richmond will certainly be selected. That part of the Union south of the Potomac, north of the Gulf States and east of the Mississippi must be in the same reserve district. The business interests are the same, the industries are almost identical, the trade channels are well-established and the financial needs are at the same seasons and for the same purposes. No section of the country can be found which belongs more naturally in a financial group than do the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and North and South Carolina.

Once the unity of this section be admitted, Richmond is the one city ideally located for a regional bank. We have splendid communication to every corner of all the near-by States; we have financial affiliations as old as American business; we have business understandings and industrial co-operation; we have everything that can be desired. The location of the bank in Richmond, with strong branches in all the principal cities of our neighbor States, will make this section financially unassailable and industrially regnant.

## ONE OF OUR OWN GIRLS.

When we read of such tragedies in the great cities of the world, distance softens the sadness. But this was one of our Virginia girls, whose parents are known and respected. When it happened, all of us felt that the blow was personal to us, and when the New York newspapers paraded the story with remorseless freedom, our hearts went out to her and to her kindred. Today, forgiven and pardoned, she lies dead in the home where she was reared. And almost as she breathed her last, a New York judge decided that she had ample grounds for legal action to clear her name. It came too late to save her or to lighten the darkness of the last journey. But it came—thank God for that!

## THE PLAYGROUND CENSUS.

The public playground is an established institution both in the United States and Canada, as the annual census of the Playground and Recreation Association of America testifies. The provision of such play and recreation centres under efficient and skilled supervision is increasing at a healthy rate. For this purpose, millions are being annually expended.

Six hundred and forty-two cities in this country and Canada are actively enlisted in the playground movement. Many others are on the verge of enrolling themselves through the creation of play centres.

The tendency in maintenance is away from private philanthropy. In 111 cities the support is wholly municipal, in 115 it is divided between municipal and private agencies, in 110 the work derives its total support from private sources.

From November 1, 1912, to November 1, 1913, there was a total expenditure of \$7,700,000 in the 342 cities where playground and recreation work is under paid supervision. This amount is an increase of \$1,500,000 over 1912. That this amount may soon be greatly enlarged is apparent from the fact that in a score of cities authorized bond issues for playgrounds amount to \$2,348,000. In 1913 the children of seventy cities were supplied with new playgrounds; in 1912 the children of but forty-three cities were so blessed.

"The playgrounds or recreation centre without a competent supervisor or leader has proved to be as ineffective as a school without a teacher," says the report. The paid playground supervisor is a fixture, as is shown by the fact that 2,409 play places are under such direction. More than 6,000 persons are engaged solely in this vocation. Training classes in this line of endeavor have been created, and in thirty-five such centres 3,633 students are reported.

Three hundred and thirty-three centres in more than sixty cities were kept open throughout the year. Evenings are more and more used for recreation work in the schoolhouses. This widening of the usefulness of public schools was reported from 137 cities. Eighty per cent of all offences against society are committed in the leisure periods, and for this reason many communities have kept their playgrounds and centres open after the close of working hours. In 1913 152 cities reported 629 centres of various sorts open in the evening, and the total average attendance in twenty-one cities was 6,224, an increase of more than 14,000 over the preceding year.

If it is true that King Alfonso smokes only twenty-four cigarettes a day he would be able to sit in a college poker game long.

A recent California case is entitled People v. Verencesnickochkochoff. A defendant with a name like that ought to have been arrested.

## OUR CHEAPEST AND BEST INVESTMENT.

No citizen of Richmond who read the preliminary report of Chief Health Officer Levy, as printed in The Times-Dispatch yesterday, will hesitate for a moment in naming the city's health work as its cheapest and best investment.

Twenty years ago, although we did not realize it, Richmond was an extremely unhealthy city. Our death rate from typhoid fever was normally very high, and was raised from time to time by the pollution of our drinking water. Tuberculosis was unhindered in its ravages; none of the communicable diseases, except smallpox, received the slightest attention.

But, happily for this generation, there came a time when our people realized that public health was purchasable. We decided to buy. Little by little, as we have increased our appropriation for the work, we have earned and received our dividends.

What a joy it is to name these benefits—the best milk supply in the country, a typhoid rate that is little short of marvelous, in view of climatic conditions; infant mortality far below the average of American cities, a declining toll from consumption, the control and reduction of practically every communicable disease, and last of all a general death rate so lowered that the life of every citizen is lengthened.

It is a joy, too, to return to those who have made possible these blessings—the thanks of the people. As Chief Health Officer, Dr. Ernest C. Levy has stood firmly to his duty in the face of ignorance, prejudice, criticism and hostility. He has never flinched in upholding the law or enforcing the regulations, and he has given the city the benefit of scientific knowledge unexcelled in America. With Dr. Levy has labored a competent corps of assistants and a supervising board of unusual efficiency.

Richmond has done many things wisely and well during the last year. She has prospered far beyond the expectations of those who have tolled to make her great. Yet, in all her advance, there has not been a single step so notable as the city's progress toward good health.

## BASEBALL "TRUST BUSTING."

We need not call the attention of our baseball friends to the rapid and portentous rise of the Federal League. Every "fan" has read the reports of the "outlaws" progress, and is mindful of the fact that Joe Tinker and Mordca Brown, with others less famous, have "jumped" to the rivals of "organized ball."

But for the information of those who do not pretend to remember Ty Cobb's batting average or to follow Hal Chase in his wanderings, we beg to state that a passing familiarity with the situation of the "outlaws" will be at once interesting and cultural.

Since the American League made peace with its old rival, the National, and thereby became a part of a so-called baseball trust, the average player has been forced either to sign with the "organization" associations or to trust his future to those ephemeral and uncertain teams that do not enjoy "protection." The result has been an iron-clad, uniform contract system with a standard "reserve" clause.

But last season the Federal League entered the baseball world, and, while protesting that it did not wish war with "organized" ball, boldly established clubs in some of the cities where the American and National Leagues were located. After a somewhat adventurous season, the Federals appear to have reorganized with ample capital, and are now boldly competing for the services of players in "protected" leagues. Joe Tinker, late of the Chicago Nationals and of the Cincinnati Reds, has listened to the whisperings of the "outlaw" tempter and has signed to manage the Federal Chicago team for three years at a salary of \$12,000 a year. "Three-fingered" Brown, long a star performer for the Chicago Cubs, has also gone to the outlaws, and will manage their St. Louis team.

And here begin complications, which will interest even those not blessed to know the "fade-away" from the "split-bat." Joe Tinker was the "property" of the Cincinnati Reds—that is, he was under contract with them and was reserved for another season. For a valuable consideration, said to have been \$25,000, his "owners" sold him to the Brooklyn team. But if Joe has "jumped," how is the Cincinnati management to collect from Brooklyn for service Tinker will not render? And if Tinker has violated his contract, why cannot the Cincinnati team, or his new owners, demand other specific performance of his contract or else enjoin him from playing with the outlaws? There would seem to be no reason why one course or the other could not be pursued.

But—and the world is most consequential—it is rumored that if the former owners of the much-traded Tinker attempt to discipline him or to enjoin him from playing with the Federals, that organization may proceed against the American Association of Baseball Clubs under the Sherman anti-trust law. And there you are! Amusement capitalized, a man forced to play with a certain team or else forbidden to play at all, the law that was drafted to reach corporations invoked to control ball players, the great good done by "organized" baseball endangered—surely the great American game produces its tangled surprises.

Villa is selling \$9 flour at \$1.50 a barrel. It's an ill revolution that blows nobody good.

The Rev. Adolfo Vattuone, who has spent several months in the Andes, is now returning to Italy with \$30,000 worth of vicuna skins. By the way, just what is a vicuna?

Here's hoping that greater Richmond College and greater Randolph-Macon College will grow greater every year!

## WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

**Confederate Congress.**  
The Senate was opened yesterday with prayer by Rev. Mr. Minnigerode, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered a resolution instructing the committee on Military Affairs to report a bill looking to a change in the system of enrolling Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, introduced a bill authorizing the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in all cases involving the right of the Confederate government to put into the army persons claiming exemption from military duty by reason of having furnished substitutes.

In the House, nearly the entire day was consumed in the discussion of the bill reported from the Military Committee repealing existing and regulating future exemptions from military service.

**State Legislature.**  
In the Senate yesterday the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel Price, of Greenbrier County, assumed his duties as president of the Senate and delivered an address.

Governor Smith communicated his inaugural address, which was ordered to be printed.

**Major-General John H. Morgan,** who recently escaped from the Ohio prison and who has been in Danville a few days, the guest of Mr. William T. Sutherland, will certainly reach Richmond on the train from Danville at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He will be met at the depot by the special Council committee and a detachment of military and escorted to the Ballard House, where a suite of rooms has already been prepared for him.

**A Confederate Raid.**  
Passengers from Staunton coming in last night by the Central train reported that Confederate cavalry forces recently made a successful raid into Hardy County, which resulted in the capture of about 250 Yankees and 150 head of cattle, twenty to thirty wagon loads of green hides and about 175 good mules.

**The South Carolina Dead.**  
W. B. Johnson, Esquire, of South Carolina, who was appointed to record the names of the soldiers of that State who have fallen in the war, reports satisfactory progress. His report made up to the first of November shows an aggregate loss of 4,083, of which 2,250 fell in battle, and 1,833 died from disease, a few of the latter being from accidents.

**Mosby's Latest Raid.**  
A telegram from Orange Courthouse says: Major Mosby, with a portion of his battalion, came up with a scouting party of the enemy, consisting of some seventy-five men from the First Maryland Battalion, under Captain Hunter, near Rectortown, Fauquier County, on New Year's Day. A sharp fight ensued, in which the enemy lost five killed and nine wounded. Mosby's loss was two killed and three wounded. Mosby captured three non-commissioned officers and thirty-seven privates with their arms, equipment and horses. The rest of the party escaped.

**Lost from the North.**  
A copy of the New York Herald of the 31st ultimo is to hand. There was no news from the Army of the Potomac from Charleston. News from West-Point, dated the 29th, says General Kelly has information from General Sullivan that General Early, with 5,000 rebels, was between New Market and Mount Jackson. General Kelly had 7,000 cavalry, and Imboden has about 1,500. That all are preparing for an aggressive movement Sullivan is sure.

**Seize of Charleston.**  
The year closed in Charleston harbor with one of those acts of courtesy on the part of the Yankees, of which they are seldom guilty. Just at sunset of the 31st they fired two shots over Staten, and at the report of the fort's evening gun they dipped their flag in respect.

## RICHMOND A RESERVE CENTRE.

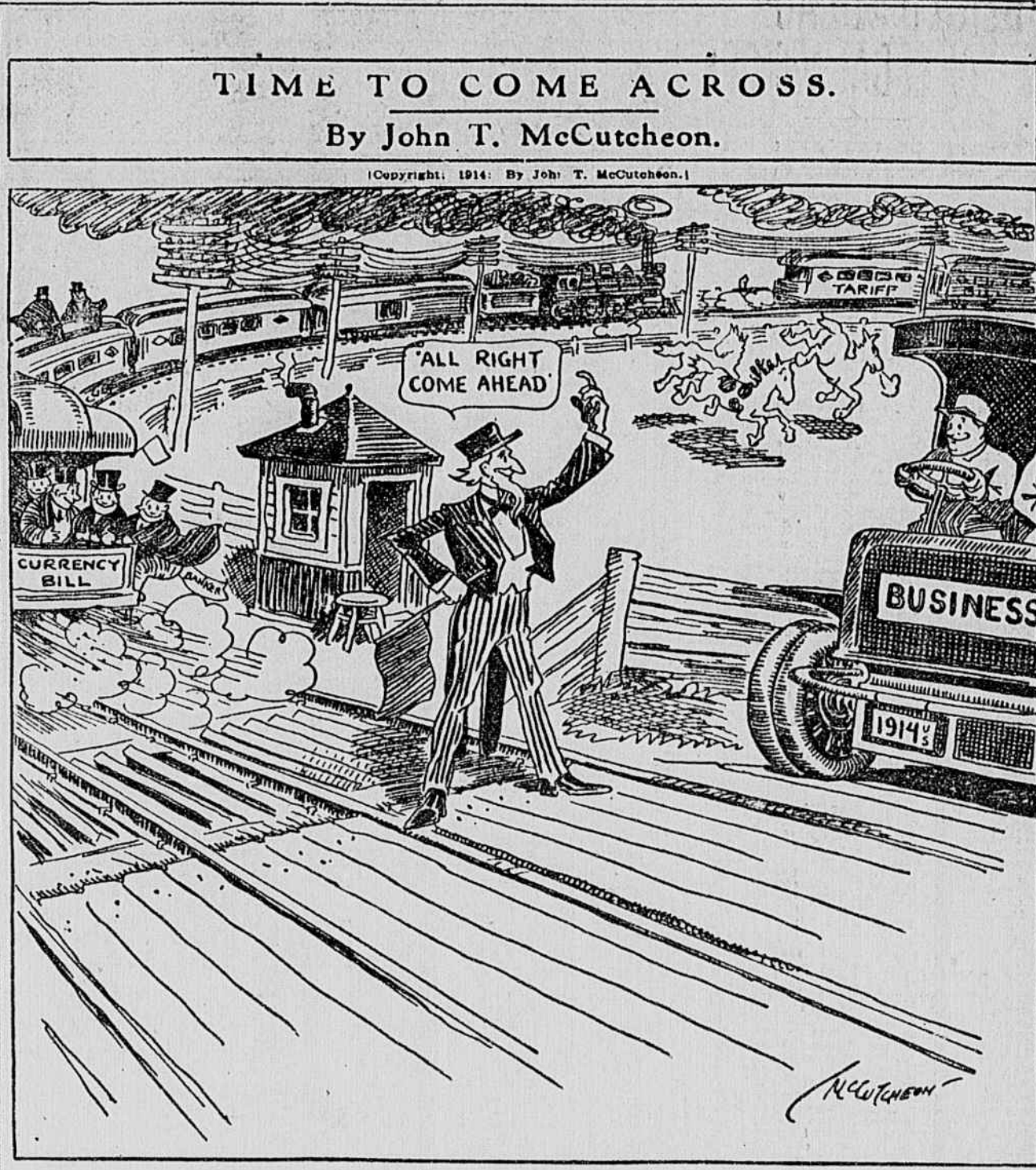
City is Logical Place for Bank to Meet Needs of District.

The banking and business interests of Richmond have become active in the effort to secure that city's selection as one of the regional reserve centres in the new currency system. We sincerely trust that the effort will be successful, and we are sure that the banks unite in the expression of this hope and confidence. With twelve of these reserve centres, each will embrace the average of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. The first place, Messrs. Glass and Owen, chairman of the committee, which had charge of the new currency bill throughout its legislative stages, are both natives and one is still a resident of Virginia.

But there are other than sentimental reasons for the selection of this State. We find upon examination of the facts that Virginia has an aggregate banking capital of \$17,000,000, that its bank surplus aggregates the sum of \$11,600,000, and that the gross deposits of Virginia are \$12,300,000. Its enormous sum of \$12,300,000, and its enormous sum of \$12,300,000, are its near competitors among twelve other Southern States in point of banking capital, with \$10,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and Virginia with \$10,000,000 and \$10,000,000, are the only Southern States having more than half the banking capital of Virginia.

Richmond is the greatest banking centre in the entire South, and its banking institutions are strong sound and conservative. All these facts combine to make Richmond the logical and almost inevitable choice as one of the reserve centres of the new currency plan, and we are sure that the plan would be a convenience to the smaller cities of Virginia, West Virginia and the Carolinas—Danville, Register.

## Abe Martin



## Views of Our Legislators on Virginia's Needs

Measures Which Will Be Urged in the General Assembly

The Times-Dispatch has addressed to the members of the coming General Assembly a request for their views on a number of important questions that will come before them. In these columns we print from day to day the answers members have forwarded.

### Questions for Our Legislators.

1. Are you in favor of making fraud in elections a felony?
2. Do you favor effective laws prohibiting and punishing attempts to control voters by paying their poll taxes for them?
3. Do you believe that the judges and clerks of primary elections should be appointed by party committees or in the manner provided by the laws governing general elections?
4. Are you in favor of taking away from party committees the power to decide contested primary election cases, and placing said contests in the courts, where witnesses can be compelled to

attend, and where false swearing may be punished as perjury?

5. Are you in favor of a law prohibiting the judges and clerks from using their influence at the polls for or against any candidates at general and primary elections?
6. What, in your opinion, is the solution of the tax question—do you favor segregation or a central board of equalization?
7. Do you favor the enacting of additional legislation facilitating the collection of the \$1,516,442.90 delinquent poll taxes now overdue three years, exempting delinquents whose income is less than \$50 per month?
8. Do you favor any change in the fee system? If so, do you think it

Dr. B. F. Noland, of Loudoun.

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. In the manner provided by laws governing general elections.
4. I am.
5. I am.
6. Am in favor of equalization of taxation. Plans not matured. Am opposed to segregation. Am willing to follow any good leader for equalization of taxation.
7. I do.
8. Should be abolished and officials paid a just compensation.
9. Yes.
10. Yes; everything public.
11. Yes, and every other official in the State.
12. I will have later.

J. T. Lewis, of Mecklenburg.

1. I do.
2. I do.
3. By laws governing general elections.
4. I am.
5. I am absolutely in favor of such a law.
6. I have my own ideas as to the solution of the tax question, but it would take quite an article to explain them; hence will not attempt to do it here.
7. As we all live under and enjoy the protection of the same government, I see no reason why every one should not pay poll taxes.
8. I think the fee system should be modified, and that all fees over a certain fixed amount should be turned into the public treasury.
9. I am.
10. I doubt the advisability of such a course.
11. Yes, under certain conditions.
12. I am in favor of and shall do all I can to secure better pensions for our old soldiers, better schools in the rural districts, protection of bird life, simplification of court procedure, and will support any proposed legislation that will improve our social, moral and economic conditions. I shall resist the proposals that are now being hatched to get the surplus we have in the State treasury.

Dr. T. O. Miller, of Shenandoah.

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
- As to question 5, I think that judges and clerks should mark ballots for those who request assistance, as the voter wishes it done. If an effective law can be enacted to accomplish this purpose it should be done, but without cutting out some who would require assistance.
- As to question 6, my mind is open to conviction, and my present position might be changed, but as I see it now, I do not think a central board of equalization would accomplish what is intended. Unless some better method is suggested, I am in favor of the modified segregation, something along the line of the suggestion of King and others—i. e., to assess the counties a variable per cent on the county expenditures.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
- As to question 10, it may be well to have all hearings public, but there might be times when executive sessions would be desirable. But I see

no objection to publishing the vote of each member of a committee on the final report of a measure—in fact, I think it would be a good rule. I am thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of taking the appointment of the standing committees out of the hands of the Speaker. I believe about the best plan would be to have the caucus nominate the chairman of each standing committee, and the other members of the committees to be selected by a committee of the caucus, which should consist of five members, each member of the committee to propose one name when the committees consist of less than eleven members, or two names when there are eleven or more members. The odd number of the committees to be elected by a majority of the nominating committee. If it should be more than eleven members on a standing committee, the chairman could be nominated by the caucus, ten names nominated by allowing each man on the nominating committee to name two, the number above eleven to be nominated by a majority vote of the nominating committee. I also think that a standing committee should be required to report all local bills within thirty days after the date when they are placed on the calendar. If the patron of a bill desires it to be held longer, it could be held on a written request to the chairman of a committee by the patron. However, all local bills should be reported ten days before the end of session, whether they have been in the hands of the committee thirty days. No local bills should be introduced after the forty-fifth day of the session, and by the consent of two-thirds of the members of the House. All general bills to be introduced and reported before the fiftieth day of the session, unless a majority of the members vote to allow a general bill to be introduced and reported at a specified time after the fiftieth day. I am not committed to the candidacy of any of the gentlemen who are aspirants for the speakership. Am glad to see so many aspirants in the field, and hope that at least six of them will stick till the caucus meets. I question whether the platforms of any

of the candidates is broad enough to justify the House in trusting them with the selection of the standing committees. By this statement I do not intend to reflect on the honesty or integrity of any of the candidates. The same statement might with propriety be applied to any member of the House not a candidate. In other words, I would rather trust the decision to the whole House than to any single member.

As to question 11, I have not any definite opinion to offer, but I can say that the method heretofore in vogue for giving the State Auditor's office are far from ideal, and any change would offer something better should be tried.

I am interested in improving the local laws and method of working the public roads, and I think the general law could be modified to give better results. I am also interested in having the State adopt a system of fire protection to the grain farms. More along the line of the West Virginia law. The proposed wardens in the game bill should have more authority in prevention and arresting forest fires than given in the bill, and should cooperate with the Federal authorities, as provided in the Wicks law.

As to the enabling act, I expect to vote for it.

I have failed to preface my statement with my position on the estimated surplus. I think it should be spent with the greatest caution, and I am opposed to the grab game. More attention should be paid to a reduction of the State debt. When a State like ours started with a debt of something over \$30,000,000 in 1871, after scaling it down to that amount, can only show a decrease of less than \$5,000,000 in forty-two years. It is a serious question whether it has received the proper attention. The way I see it, the statement of the Second Auditor that the public debt has been reduced something over \$12,000,000 in forty-two years is misleading. It appears to me that by the 1871 settlement we lapped off (or repudiated) something over \$5,000,000, and have only actually retired something over \$5,000,000 of bonds since that time by paying and cancelling them.

## A Plan for Saving

A definite plan always facilitates the successful execution of any undertaking. If you adopt a plan of saving money you will get ahead much faster than if you undertake to save after haphazard methods. Just decide that you will save, say 5% of your income, and deposit the money with this bank, where it will draw interest at the rate of 3%, compounded twice a year.

**National State and City Bank**  
1111 East Main Street